

THE MAN FOR THE HOUR.

Tradition says that when of old Great Cadmus needed men, He sowed upon the new turned mold. The dragon's teeth, and then Uprose a best with arms bedight, Prepared to strive in instant fight

All day the doubtful contest raged With spear and how and shield: And when war had his thirst assuaged, These stood upon the field iosen few, who built the walls Of Thobes, and graced her civic halls,

And still, if unto earth there come A call for earnest men, There is no need of tramp or drum To rouse them up, for then The cold clods quickly stir with life. And men are born for lustant strife

For, as the agos come and go, The leaders of the van Are proof that this is ever so-The hour begets the man; Has right and title to her throne

Not wealth, nor yet a long descent Through many a famous line. Can give this power to manking lent From Nature's hand divine. For with the call there comes the might Of those who teach, or preach, or fight. —Journal of Education.

#### ELOISE.

They had parted coldly. Richard Holmes had walked rapidly up the street to his boarding place with a white face, sternly set lips, his hands clasped tightly behind him, and his whole frame quivering with wounded pride and keen

Eleise Ellison had turned her pretty face homeward with a proud little toss, and a look of something like triumph in coquet-

tish dark eyes. That she was a spoiled and petted beauty every one in the village knew; and that she was as willful and capricious and exacting as she was bright and pretty and bewitch ing every one knew as well. The only child

She had chosen to be such the afternoon she met Iliehard Holmes, herfather's book-keeper, on the street, and allowed him to great effort to seize the branches of the turn and walk bealds her. It was raining, tree, and at last with an almost superbu little umtralia to share the larger one he sheltering arms of the old elm.

They had gone on together enjoying the rain, laughing and chatting gayly, gossiping in their light way about this and that Perhaps he had chosen an inauspicious noment to declare his love and offer her his hand, but, inauspicious or not, he had

spoken and received his answer. They had exchanged a few hot words and then parted in a sudden frigidity which seized them both. She had added such scorn and discini to her refusal that it was more than he could bear in silence. wealth. She had wounded him cruelly and the roaring waters. intentionally, and he had left her suddenly

Eloise raised her own umbrella with a fieliant little lough, and a glance at the retreating figure, and then turned homeward humming a fragment of the latest opera. Her father's bookkeeper! Presume to of-fer her his band! It was absurd!

Thus she communed with herself as she went up the street to be home. She tried to be angry at the presumption of the man, but it spate of herself she could not. She had niwnys admired him—yes, in a way she had niwnys admired him—yes, in a way she had quite liked him, and it was pleasing to rible her vanity to know be level her—but mar-rians—that was another thing, indeed, and

drawing room, looking over a book ab- sorely tried. stractedly; striking a few chords on the siano; going from window to window to and the nurses who cared for them shook landscape, was wretchedly lonesome and ill | gers given so mercifully into their hands,

and Holmes would be a welcome caller, if think why he was there and what had hap-nely to quarrel with him. He used to drop in so often to play a game of chess or listen. All at once he heard a voice he knew and Why could she not have said, as other girls to him? It had never occurred to ber to so pleasant to have him drop in for an hour

The day was closing in dark and stormy. Florse from the miniou looked at the swol ien river and the pools that stood here and there on the lawn

Suddenly she stood erect and looked engerly at a well known figure coming toward the house. It was Richard Holmes. The girl stood watching his progress ragerly, as he picked his vay among the pools of water, her hips parted, her pretty head thrown back, her dark eyes glad and that made then

'I am glad he is coming," she said, softly to berself, as she stood, surrounded by the creamy draperies of the window, waiting

She heard his firm step on the piazza. a few words to the maid who opened the

Suddenly a great roar filled all the air. the silvery chime of the little French clock. drowning everything, swallowing up everything in its awful volume of sound. There was a terror in it unlike the heaviest crush of thunder-a strong and terrible menace

Eleise stood paraiyzed with fear. She was powerless to cry out, to move herself; she could only stand and listen to that | sweet and womanly and good.

She did not think what it might mean, She had heard vague rumors of fears for the great dam above, but had not heeded. had come upon her in all its awfulness. She fell back overpowered with terror, and

became unconscious.

A violent blow on her head roused her to herself. She found betself floating on the strong current, borne along at a sickening speed, upheld by the strength and fury of

Near her she saw the great clim tree that had stood before the house ever since she the milk will was a cold. It must have been a branch of that which struck her and brought her will be clean.

With great, dark eyes dilated with horfares of the dead, the girl flew along. She had caught hold of the branches of the great tree, and was clinging with a grasp like death itself. Life was sweet—too sweet to lose. In her first moment of conscious ness she had thought of Hichard Holmes. Where could be be! Drowned! O. God forbid-not drowned-the thought was drendful to her. In a flash she was revealed to herself. She loved him-loved him with ker whole heart-had loved him all the time without knowing it. What had he come to the door for that night! It seemed ages ago to her now-to bring a message of warning? Her father-was he safe)

dreadful roar of rushing waters She raised her voice and called "Richard!" It was lost in the roar of the flood. She tried again, summoning all her strength, and sending her clear voice out over th waters-"Richard! Richard!"

She thought she heard a human voice faint and far away-could it be his? He was near her when the flood struck the house; he might be somewhere near her

She raised her voice again, and called his name with a desperation born of fear and love. A dark object was floating near her, tossing up and down on the resistless cur-rent. She could see that it was a man, clinging to a mass of boards. The face was turned from her, but the head looked fa-She called again, and the man turned and looked at her.

"Is it you, Eloise?" he screamed; and then she barely heard him-"you, Eloise? She breathed a sigh of relicf. She felt safe now-safe even on the bosom of this rushing ocean of fierce waters and crashing

debris-if he were near. She saw that he was trying to get to her, but could not; that he dared not loosen his hold on the boards and trust himself one instant in that mighty current. She could see his face, white and agonized, turned to her-always turned to her. Something had struck him and cut a gash in his head, and the blood was trickling down his pallid cheek. She could see it from where she clung in the branches of the elm tree. She did not know that one beautiful

white arm was bare to the shoulder and bleeding from a cruel blow she had recoived-she did not realize the pain in her bend where the tree had struck her-such things were trivial now. Life was the only thing to be thought of—life—and death—if

death should come. A house came reeling down and struck the mass of boards to which Richard clung. The shock loosened his hold and tossed him far out in the water. The horrible unurrent sucked him in and he sank from sight. The next moment his white face showed above the water. Such horror and despair Eloise had never seen as she saw there. One last appealing look at her, one cry from his white lips, and he was gone again. Eloise prayed-prayed as she had never dreamed of praying before; crying aloud for help and pity in this time of need Richard came to the surface again-near her this time. Could she reach him? Only of the wealthy mill owner, from her very a little nearer—he was half unconscious infancy indulged in her every wish and and could not help himself. She leaned far fawned upon by admiring friends, it was out over the dark torrent, holding to the no wonder that she was, when she chose to be, a most tyrannical specimen of young with her hand-enught him by his collar and held his head above the water as they were borne along. She called to him wildand she graciously closed her own elegant | man strength drew himself up into the

There he clung with what frail strength was left him; but he was too weak for words. It was no time for speech, ing in their light way about this and that scene was more terrible than any of the happening in the social life of the village. imaginings of Dante. Great masses of timbers, that ten minutes before had been houses and homes, came rushing by with shricking women clinging to them, and little children borne along upon them. Strong men were tossing like egg shells on the waters, and horses and cattle were plunging madly for life among the ruins of great barns that came crashing by. Now and then some wild shrick or unearthly She had even insinuated to him that it mean would mean the death cry of a human was not herealf he loved, but her father's being going down to eternal sleep under

A great mass of timbers came tearing along down the highway of death; with one blow it sent the elm tree spinning far ahead on the waters. Eloise and Richard were hurled into the air and fell together, clinging to whatever they could find-a door, a fence—anything to keep affoat. At last they climbed to the ridge pole of a

In the first gray dawn of morning they were rescued. Friendly hands drew them from their perilous position and bore them For days and days it raised! It grew to a place of safety. There they lay for days unconscious. The shock had been too Floise, wandaring simlessly about the great-buman endurance had been too

The physicians who dressed their wounds ook out at the falling rain and the dismal | their heads gravely over the young stran-Richard woke to consciousness first, but lay with closed eyes, resting and trying to

She wished she had not loved. It was Eloise, delirious with fever. "Richard," she was saving, "I love you would have said, that she would be a sister know it. Richard, did the horrible waters

drown you? O, my darling! He opened his eyes and looked across the gukind that day - wished that she had held from toward the weak voice dying away him off a little longer at loast; it used to be into silence. What he saw was Eloise lying room toward the weak voice dying away on the snowy cot with closed eyes and flushed cheeks-Eloise nitifully thin and changed, but Eloise still, despite the streaks of silver in her dark hair, and the lines of pain on her white brow, left there by the ony of that fatal night.

all the better for these marks of sorrow; they made her tenfold dearer to him; their they made her tenfold dearer to him; their

It was a very quiet, very brief ceremony that made them man and wife. It was no time for merry making and rejoicing Death and poverty were everywhere. Her father was among the lest; the servants were missing; many of her friends were gone from human sight forever. Every dollar of her father's wealth had been swept away. She was penniless. The beautiful home was entirely destroyed. Nothing that had been hers remained.

Nothing she had loved in the old days was left her. Nothing! Yes, thank God. her husband-her good, brave Richard They had gone together through that dreadful might, their paths beneforth through life by side.

of thunder—a strong and terrible menace in the sound, swelling and gathering and growing londer every moment. Elic e was a changed woman. What had been wrong in her became good. What had been vain and foolish became beautiful and pure. Her whole nature was changed -her heart ennobled and unlifted, made

> It is no wonder that her husband, tender ly stroking the dark bair with its streaks of silver, smiles and is thankful for her, refolding in her as the gift of the flood, which desolated so many hearts—glad and proud that she is in his home and at his fireside. -Harriet Frances Crock in The New York

Household Hints.

To find out whether milk has been wa tered, dip a polished knitting needle into the vessel containing it. If pure, a drop of the milk will cling to the needle; but if the least drop of water is present, the needle

To remove green fine moss from brown stone fronts and stoops, scrub off with sand and water. When absolutely dry an application of paraffine wax melted in will pre

For washing fine, nice flannels, nothing ill cause them to look so nice as borax in water, a tablespoonful of borax to a pail of water being the right proportion.

Furniture covered with rep or similar goods should be first whipped, then carewith a damp cloth.

Sponges and brushes can be kept clean | each style. white by having them washed thoroughly once a week in a mixture of ammoment of the heaviest weight be han found in Habrionia, Assyr har lu the sun, in the open air, to dry, rather west passestimentals in about 1 micks—St. Louis Republic. heaven, that supalling darkness-that in the sun in the open air, to dry,

Malcolm W. Ford Writes of a Peculiar Branch of Athletics.

SHOVING AND JUMPING WEIGHTS

The Best Records Have Been Made by They Have Done.

The exercise of shoving heavy dumbbells is, perhaps, as little understood by most ple as any branch of athletic sport at which records have been made. It is an unusually "heavy" game, and, as a rule, it is practiced by only very heavy or strong men. The majority of men find difficulty in shoving a lifty or sixty pound bell, and when told that one weighing 265 pounds has been shoved with one hand they scarce ly believe it. The knack or science of the game comes only after considerable practice. Science is quite a factor in putting up a very heavy bell, but a strong arm is also



THE DUMBBELL AT THE SHOULDER.

There are two ways of putting up a bell. In each case the bell is brought to the ulder, as shown in the illustration "The Dumbbell at the Shoulder." It is put there by either one or two hands, as the athlete may see fit. After one hand has been withdrawn the bell is in position for the next move. If the athlete is to shove it slowly he will lower his body gradually, the bell being kept at about the same elevation that it was when the athlete was standing straight, while the body is going down The bell is kept at its original height by the pressure of the muscles as though it were being shoved up. The fillustration "Half Way Up" shows the general position of the athlete before the arm is straight. It will be noticed that the body has been lowered considerably while the bell has been advanced upwards very little, and probably is not over two or three inches higher than it was, as shown in the first illustration. It will also be noticed that while the bell is half way up the athlete is supporting his body to a certain extent by placing his lower arm on the knee, and that the bell is directly over the knee giving

such support.

As the motion progresses and the arm is straightened the illustration "Ready to Straighten the Body" shows how the athlete looks. His body is lower than shown in the illustration "Ha'f Way Up," and it will be seen that his lower shoulder is almost touching the knee, which is giving will be to gradually raise or straighten the body, which is a comparatively easy task after the bell is at arm's length. The only the bell, for if a good balance is not maindown, unless the athlete is quick or strong enough to save it, by certing another balhas to be done with as much care as putting it up, for in the case of a heavy one a great strain on the muscles to keep it from coming down rapidly. In the

two hands are used. illustrations, with the descriptions, show that a better term for describing the exercise of shoving a bell may be "getting under the bell," for that is exactly what happens. The bell is not elevated much until the arm is straightened, and of course the only way to get the weight at arm's length, provided the former is not elevated, is by dropping the body, even though it is done slowly. Most people, when they see a keavy bell shoved in the manner described, are surprised at the way it is done, for they imagine that an athlete stands perfectly straight and simply shoves the bell up from the shoulder without lowering the body in Richard, looking at her thus, loved her the least. There is no rule governing the game, and all the big records have been



HALF WAY UP.

(From an instantaneous photograph.) The principle of putting up a bell in this way is to keep four points in a line, the four points are the bell, both shoulders and the knee. It will be seen that in the illustrations "Half Way Up" and "Ready to Straighten the Body"these points are pretty nearly in a straight line. Much more force can be applied by having the points arranged so, and, although the exercise when done in this way may not be considered as actually putting the bell up, it is, however, the way generally used when simply practicing, and it is always used when making

The other way of putting up a bell is, after getting it to the shoulder as shown in the illustration, to jump it up to arm's length by bending the knees and then imparting to the whole body an upward novement as though the athlete were umping up straight. The bell being given this movement will, with pressure from the arm added be put at arm's length Jumping or tossing up a bell cannot be compared as an exercise with putting it up fully brushed, and all dust wiped away slowly. It is so different from the latter method that separate records are given for

The question is often asked, "By which

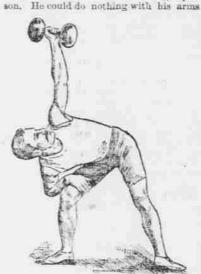
cannot jump up a beam out by dropping the body slowly as described can easily put a heavy weight up at arm's length. But it has been proved that the average athlete can jump up a heavier bell than he can push slowly. But the difference in weight is not so great as may be generally sup-

only fourteen pounds less. Competitions are sometimes held at shoving dumbbells, where the athlete has to maintain what is called a soldierly posi-tion, which means that he must keep his body perfectly straight. This, of course, The Best Records Have Been Made by the Latter Method—The Endurance Test. Who the Champions Are and What the Science of getting under the bell from being practiced, and strength of arm in this case is sure to win. There is bell perfectly straight and getting underneath one than by putting the side of his the bell against a post or wall. Standing in this position prevents the lateral and sind listened. They, too, heard the voice. downward motion so prominently shown puts one who is used to getting underneath the bell utterly at sea.

posed. The record for jumping a bell is 279 pounds, while the record for shoving is

Another good way to test actual strength time, one in each hand. It can be seen that no lateral motion can be used with The only way that one can get under the bell while shoving two bells, is to bend the body way back while putting the weights up, but this can be done so slightly that it amounts almost to nothing. Shoving two bells at a time is considered a magnificent test of an athlete's ability to shove weights. The difference of the records in shoving bells with one in each hand and a single one is very great, and although 265 pounds has been shoved slowly with one hand when the other arm was free, the heaviest yet put up with each arm, both being used at the same time, is 121 pounds apiece, which is less than half of the weight for each arm which has been shoved singly.

The exercise of putting up bells affects the muscles of the arms and chest, the other muscles being hardly used. Nearly all the men who have been noted for show ing heavy weights had physiques which looked top heavy, and there have been cases where chest and arm development was carried on to such an extent for the purpose of making great dambbell records that the athletes below the waist were far worse off than the average non-athletic man would be. Richard A. Pennell was the first man in America to put up a bell weighing over 200 pounds. In New York city in 1874 he made the record at putting up a weight of 201 1-4 pounds. He was very much muscle bound in his chest and arms, and his walk reminded one of the shuffle of an aged per-



READY TO STRAIGHTEN THE BODY. that their freedom or elasticity had van-

After he made his great record he became | been made within a day or two. part that needs attention while straighten a tutor of a gymnasium, and died a few ing the body is to keep directly underneath, years ago of consumption, which many say who knew him was brought on by unec and over development of muscles. Previ ous to his death he had been an invalid for some years. He had the science of getting under the bell almost to perfection, and he ance with two bells. His weight was in the Cvr. who has the record of shoving 260 pounds, which he made last November weighs over 300 pounds. C. Reppel, of Vienns, Austria, who made a record of jump

ing up 279 pounds in January, 1888, is of about the same weight as Cyr. Another form of shoving dumbbells is called the endurance test. It consists in putting up a comparatively light weight great number of times. A 10 pound tumbbell was put up 8,431 times in 4 hours and 34 minutes by Homer Pennock in New York, 1870. The conditions under which the feat was done were that not fewer than 25 motions per minute should be made and the forearm should not be dropped lower than the elbow. A 50 pound dumbbell was out up 94 times by Alva A. Hylton in San Francisco, 1885. A 100 pound dumbbel has been put up 20 times by G. M. Robinson, San Francisco, 1875, and Edward Baer,

F. Stnehr, at Vienna, Austria, in 1885, put up a dumbbell weighing 1001-2 pounds twenty five times, and C. Reppel, of Vienno. Austria, in January, 1888, but up two bells, one in each hand, each weighing 121 1-4 pounds, twice in succession. J. Bader, Vienna, in 1888, saoved a dumbbell weighing 2421-2 pounds from shoulder to arms' length twice in succession, and F. Staehr, in Vienna, December, 1885, jumped up a bell from shoulder to arm's length weigh-

All of these record holders are unusually large men and well built for the game. The exercise of dumbbell shoving is not recommended by instructors, for although it is a great test of a man's strength it is consid ered to be too stiffening to really benefit one. The action is generally so slow and the strain so great that although it may make the muscles strong for that particular exercise, it generally affects them unfavorably for usefulness in other ways. The records made cannot full to give one a good idea of the huge power that can be developed for a special object.

MALCOLM W. FORD. one spains and the Androsphins. The great sphinx of Gizch, Egypt, is one of the most remarkable of the many colossal sculptured figures which the highly cultured Egyptians of 4000 B. C. left to mark their memory.

The word "sphinz" is from the Greek

and signifies strangler. The sphinges are always hewn from solid rock and are of all sizes, some being so small as to be carried by one man with perfect case, while others are of gigantic prosortion, the great sphinz above mentioned sing 172 feet long and 56 feet high, having the head of a man and the body of a lion. In the sandy deserts of northern Africa

sphinzes of all kinds are found-some with men's beads, bird's wings and animal's odies; others with hawk's or eagle's heads, lion or tiger bodies and human arms nd hands. A sphinx with a man's bead is called an andresphint; with a ram's head it is called a crisphinx; one with hawk's head is known to the Egyptologist as an hieracosphinz. Sacred tablets found buried near to great sphinx go a long way lowards substantiating the belief that he sphina was formerly worshiped. Besides in Egypt and the northern African states and Arnha, the sphinx has been purses in the letter boxes. Polyporists think found in Rabylonia. Assyrta and in Phos-

### SIGNALS OF SAVAGES.

HOW THEY COMMUNICATE WITH EACH OTHER BY SIGNS.

The Esquimanx Long Distance Talk-Mes sages in Blocks of Snow-Signals of American Indians Almost Perfect-Power

With two Esquimaux hunters I was once standing upon the top of a rocky hill, about no better way for an athlete to tell how faint sound of a human voice borne upon the much difference there is between shoving a stiff wind that was blowing from the northward. I called the attention of my compan ions to this sound, and, brushing their long body opposite to the one used in shoving black locks from over their ears, they threw and said the person calling was so far off in the accompanying illustrations, and put one who is used to getting underneath. In the meantime I swept the crest of a range of hills in the direction of the voice with m field glass, and finally made out the figure of in shoving dumbbells is to put up two at a some one who was waving what looked like a huge piece of cloth. I passed the glass to Sebeencktalee, one of my guides, and he at two bells and the athlete must stand once recognized a hunter named Aluktay, straight or he will rob Feter to pay Paul. be was; that there were reindeer there. THE ESQUIMAUX CODE.

The following day I went out to hunt with Aluktay. During that day he explained to me the Esquimaux signal code, very interesting at the time, and later on its usefulness was demonstrated almost daily during my residence with these people. Aluktay described to me that when an Esquimau wished to talk with those at a distance he would take a position on an emineuce where his body could be plainly seen against the sky or a snow covered hillside. body placed so as to directly face those with whom he wishes to communicate, he extends his right arm and moves it up and down like a pump handle. This signal means "Come here," When so far away that the motion of the arm could not be distinctly seen be would take off his coat, and, using that us a flag, make the same motion, which would thus be more conspicuous. It was with his coat that he made the signal when cating with us the previous day. If after this he moved his left arm or the coat in a similar manner, but on the left side, he meant "Bring dogs." Then, by pointing both arms nearly straight up from the shoulder, as a rude symbol of the antiers of a reindeer, ha would indicate that he had killed reindeer and the number of times the arms were raised would denote the number killed, so that his friends would know how many dogs to bring. The reply to the message is made by the receiver turning his right side toward the sender and bending his body forward, making a right angle at the waist, which would mean "Yes;" in the opposite direction would mean "No," or that there was no one to send, or that there were no dogs around.

Once, when on a sledge journey from Marble island, Hudson's bay, to Depot island, about 150 miles to the north, I was three or four days behind Lieut, Schwatka, who was in charge of another party of our native allies. One day we came upon four blocks of snow placed upon each other so as to make a wide pillar, and upon this were set the head and antiers of a reindeer. This was inter preted by my guides as showing that Tooloonh, Schwatka's hunter, had killed four reindeer there three-days before. The number of blocks indicated the number killed, and the number of days was apparent to my people by the condition of the snow. They knew it was Toolooah by the way the blocks were cut. I could have learned very easily how to read the symbol that four reindeer had been killed by somebody, but it would take a vast amount of experience to know by whom and the time that had elapsed. These savages can tell unmistakably, and so, too, do they know from the condition as to the which needed activity, for the muscles were frost the length of time the snow has been so used to the stiff, hard work he practiced cut. By touching the tracks of people or wild animals they can tell when they that way almost to an hour if the tracks have

> have now a system hardly exceeded in efficiency by the military code of the civilized world. For many years their only means of communicating at a distance was by signal umns of smoke during the day. They have a native tribes, of covering a fire until a suffilated, when it will suddenly burst forth into a column of thick, heavy smoke that cannot fail to attract attention even at a great distance. These signal fires and smoke signals besides a code of signals that is telegraphed from point to point by sun flashes made with a small mirror. Their code is not known beyoud their own ranks, further than that it is not a system of words, but that certain flashes of longer or shorter duration, or that vibrations intermingled with steady rays, signify conditions or events that it was previously arranged thay should indicate. The Indian beliograph is the small, round mirror ticle of trade with savages all over the world. Every Indian hunter or warrior wears one of these little mirrors suspended from a string around his neck, and its use is constant with him. An officer of the army who recently was acting as commissary of subsistence on an Apache reservation told me that on one occasion the stock cattle for issue to the Indians arrived unexpectedly, when he supposed that there were not more than ten Indians within twenty miles of the spot, except those around headquarters. These at once put their little beliographs to use, and responses were immediately flashed from the neighboring hilltops and repeated to those beyond. result was that within three hours there were more than 2,500 Indians at the point of issue, and others were still coming in hot haste from every direction across the plains -- Cor.

A Kindly Deed. A wealthy elderly lady of Marblehead, Mass, who is a member of the society of the "King's Daughters" heard of the death in a town near Bucksport, Me., of a man who left a widow, an invalid daughter and a beavily mortgaged home. The Marblehead lady, who kept her eyes open for chances to do good, wrote to the holder of the mortgage, and with the consent of the widow this mortgage has been transferred to her, and she has written the widow that she need borrow no trouble about it, for if she cannot pay it off it shall be canceled at the holder's death.-Bangor

A Bed of Dougla.

As a protection against the frost a baker at Heddersheim one night spread a blanket over his dough before retiring to rest. A couple of hours later his son returned home, and, mistaking the kneading trough for his bed, turned down the bianket and laid himself to sleep. Early next morning, as the father was about to start work, he found, to his surprise and borror, the youth immersed in the dough up to his chin and soundly asleep. What follows lowed report says th not -Exchange.

A White Crow. Two and a half miles from Loubville, in a outhwesterly direction and in the neighborbood of the Lonisville almshouse, there is to on seen a rure object in the shape of a pure white erow. It is with a flock of black crows. The crow is not subject to varying in color, and to wary suddenly from a pure black to a

The letter carriers find a good many empty

pure white color is remarkable.- Louisville

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The Wide Range Existing in the Entertainment Known as a 5 o'Clock Tes. First we have the elaborate affair which is heralded by formally engraved notes of invitation. A strip of carpet is spread from the curbstone to the door. If the day be rainy an awning the entire length is erected for protection. Everything else must be in keeping. From this they grade down the simple, practical, every day "5 o'clock,' conducted with the charming simplicity that way almost to an hour if the tracks have been made within a day or two.

INDIAN SIGNALS.

The Indians of the great western plains

The Indians of the great western plains

The manner of dispensing refreshments differs somewhat in different cities, but in the main is much the same. An easy cordiality on the part of the hostess, an sured welcome, quiet service, with light and delicate refreshments are the essentials. A child with a little previous training may act as usher. The hosters stands near or posite the door of the reception room while receiving, and, if the ten is given in honor of a friend, this friend stands beside her and is presented to the guests, with whom she is unacquainted, as they greet

the hostess. The guests do not sit at table, but with plate and cup to hand remain standing, and at a sufficient distance from the table to afford a free passagoway for the waiters, who supply them either from the table or limited, chairs are ranged about, or small rooms. The tables are draped in loosely arranged roses or other flowers in In either case the guests are served from the large table. This also is

draped in pure white. Since it is a tea, an ample amount of this beverage must be provided. Many people serve coffee or chocolate also, but not necessarily. If one have a handsome chocolate set it adds much to the beauty of the table; it occupies one end, while the tea service is placed at the other. This brings up the query about steeping the tea. The kettle is kept steaming and swinging above the spirit lamp until all are served. A maid is instructed to keep this replenished from the reserve supply. This is done quietly and is scarcely noticed. a daughter she usually pours the ten; not, some intimate young lady friend bonored with the position; or, at the pleasure of the hostess, a next maid may do this service, explains Good Housekeep ing, authority for the foregoing.

A waiter places the cups upon a salver or waiter covered with a tray cloth and ands them to the guests. By the way, is fashionable to make tes wuch weaker than formerly-a tempoonful to half a pin of water vielding a very strong product. ull pint of water middle to a tempoonf makin a plousant hoverage. Sugar and cream should be possed with it. lemon is often passed in addition to these as many persons use it instead of eream niter the Russian fashion. Provide plent of delicate sandwiches, and with a salad wafers and fancy cakes nothing more required. Of course one may serve ices ore elaborate bill of fare be desired Later in the season strawberries with ice cream and plain cake are sometimes served

The Greatest Gift. Considering the value of the faculty of memory it is one that is sorely neglected, willfully abused and persistently to mated by the human family. From youth age it is taxed beyond its powers durance, and every succeeding year of blice teenth century life adds to its burdens and abuses. Yet M is the one faculty which repriers all the rest available through life. The all around good memory is a possession that contributes to stecces in life more than any gift which a human being earrietains the impress of all the facts acquire brough study and observation. If this me rig is work fiably and feeble, there pressions must face away as writing on sea above sands, leaving the hardest student. the shrewdest observer, a mental namer. Pittaburg Bulletin.

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